Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL X.] THURSDAY, February 8, 1810. 2711.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD

A the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Varisty of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, and for Sale by

COTTOM & STEWART,

Price 1 Dollar,

GLENCARN;

OR

THE DISAPPOINTMENTS OF YOUTH,

A NOVEL.

By George Watterston, Esq.

Of Washington City,

Author of the Lawyer and Child of Feeling.

The celebrity of this author's "LAWYER," and "CHILD OF FEELING" induced the publishers to engage in this work, and without detracting from the merits of the former, feel themselves justified in stating that his GLENCARN is superior to either. It is submitted without further recommendation, with a wish, that the American reviewers may give further encouragement to this young gentleman's endeavors to entertain instruct and moralize his fellow citizens, in a way seemingly well calculated to attract their attention.

Feb 6.

Wanted to Hire for the ensuing Year,

A NEGRO MAN, who can work in the house, and take care of horses. Apply to he Printer.

November 14. d

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,

Muscatel and Bloour Raisins in boxes.

ALSO,

36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

Charles Slade & Thos. Grimshaw,

HAVING entered into partnership in the ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS, offer for sale, at their store on Merchants' wharf, a general assortment of CORDAGE and SHIP-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at their rope-walk, they will receive orders for any description of Cordage warranted to be made out of the best materials and manufactured in such a manner as will bear the inspection of the best judges

N. B. A liberal price will be always given for HEMP of the best quality.

November 24. d

Just Published,

[Price 12 and a half Cents.]

For sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-street,

A Discourse on the Resurrection of the Body:

By the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College.

November 10.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. John Dulin, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

June 2. dtf.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Offers for sale the following articles, by wholesale or retail.

3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt
20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags
5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent quality in casks
1000 New England do. do.
200 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackarel
50 tons Plaister Paris
20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.
10 hhds. Jamaica, Antigua and Demarara Rum
4 pipes French and ditto Brandy
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
50 bbls. do. do. different qualities
2 hhds. Copperas

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin, } TEAS.

Madeira, Lisbon, Claret, and Catalonia } WINES,

Holland and Country Gin
New England Rum in hhds. and bbls.
Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.
Martinique Cordials, in boxes
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey per gallon, Figblue,
Molasses in hhds. Spanish Flotant Indigo, Spanish Cigars, Butter,
Harris's and Taylor's manufactured Tobacco in kegs,
Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento, Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dipt Candles,
Malaga Raisins in boxes,
Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,
Hingham box's, Hamilton's Garrett's and Leiper's Snuff in bottles.
London and Philadelphia Mustard,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c.

ALSO,

A constant supply of WATER CRACKERS and best SUPERFINE FLOUR, by retail, and 30 hhds. of Maryland and Virginia Tobacco.

November 20.

Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from Samuel Bailey to us, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts to William Wilson, surviving administrator of Cumberland Wilson, deceased, and to Benjamin Botts we will offer at public sale, for cash, on the 19th day of March next, at the front door of the court house, in Fairfax county, a TRACT OF LAND, in the said county, described in the deed as situated on Occoquan Creek, adjoining to the town of Colchester, and devised to the said Samuel Bailey by his father William Bailey—supposed to contain four hundred acres.

Thomas Harrison, jun.
R. I. Taylor.

December 8. eots

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas.
30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee
20 pipes and 6 quarter casks Lisbon and Teneriffe Wine.
8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.
2000 lbs. Seine Twine.
50 boxes Mould Candles.
50 do Spanish Segars.
8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

☞ FRESH FRUIT, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a supply of fresh English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts, Bloom and Muscadel Raisins, Sweet Oranges—Also, a few firkins Butter from the back country.

Thomas Patten.

January 24

☞ Intending to remove to the town of Alexandria I wish to sell a lease of 3 years of Sebastian Spring Tavern, with 15 acres thereto belonging. Any person inclined to purchase will meet with a bargain, and may be supplied with a number of articles suitable to Tavern keeping.

A. LINDO.

January 23. d

FOR FREIGHT,

The staunch, fast sailing

Schooner

General Johnston,

Burthen about one hundred tons, Stephen L. Davis, master.—Apply to

John G. Ladd.

January 4.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The BRIG

PRESAGE,

Well found and nearly new, burthen 1300 barrels, laying at M'Clean's wharf. For terms apply to

Tenny & Ober, or
Daniel M'Clean.

Landing from the above vessel, and for sale,

13 hhds. COFFEE,
40 bags COCOA, and
3 puncheons RUM.

Tenny & Ober.

January 12.

For Freight or Charter,

The Barque

George William,

Burthen 160 tons.

Stephen Hopkins, Master.

Apply to

John G. Ladd,

Who has for sale, now landing from said barque,

118 quarter casks first quality Sherry Wine
40 chests Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas, of the latest importation.

The above entitled to debenture.

Dec. 30.

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has

Recommenced the Grocery Business,

At his Store on [illegible] Washington-street.

WHERE HE [illegible]

A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his

TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 2. dtf.

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved SEAT is now offered for sale

It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in wood. No land is better adapted to the use of Plaister of Paris, and there is some very valuable meadow land upon it.

For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jun.

September 14 d

☞ BUTTER.

4000 lbs. firkin Butter, in good shipping order.
20 boxes Dixon's fresh Mustard.
40 kegs Leiper's & Garret's Snuffs,

Just received by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

With a general assortment of Groceries as usual.

November 28.

NOTICE.

LAST NIGHT between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, was stolen from the house formerly occupied by Mr Lawes, now occupied by Miss Hellen Gullatt, two Bed-quilts, one of which being remarkable had a large sized leaf with a dark ground diamond, being also of furniture callico, and quilted by the leaf, also by the diamond—the other being a diamond and star, with a large star in the center, quilted chiefly in shells—also a banket and linen sheet. Whoever will apprehend the thief, and deliver the things to this office, or to Miss Hellen Gullatt, shall be generously rewarded. Should they be offered for sale, it is requested they may be stopped and information given as above mentioned.

February 2.

☞ Printing in all its variety, neatly executed at this office.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of trust to him from Mr. William Hodgson, dated on the 10th day of November, in the year 1808, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. John Hopkins—will, on FRIDAY, the [illegible] April next, at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day, if fair; if not, on the next fair day at the same hour, proceed to sell, at the court-house, in Alexandria, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money three thousand acres of LAND, situate on the left fork of Big Sandy Creek, which land was, at the time of the grants for the same, in [illegible] county of Monongalia, in the state of Virginia.

The above tracts of land were granted by the state of Virginia, to John Allison by three several patents containing respectively one thousand acres, and bearing date on the first day of October, 1784, which land has been since duly conveyed to the said William Hodgson by deed dated 2d of August, 1790.

Edmund J. Lee, Trustee.

Nov. 27. eots

☞ The editors of the Federal Republican and National Intelligencer, will publish this advertisement and send their accounts to this office.

NOTICE.

WAS taken up on Saturday last, by Bershaba Follin, in Alexandria county, as trespassing estrays, two horses; one a bay, with a small star on his forehead, an M branded on his left thigh, a white spot under the saddle on the mounting side, and a bob tail:—The other a dark brown, and is apparently blind of the left eye. Both are shod all round. They have been appraised by commissioners appointed by A. Faw, Esq. at eighty dollars. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

A. SIMMS,

Agent for B. Follin, at Hodgkin's Tavern.

February 6.

STAVE YARD.

CASH will be given for any quantity of white and red oak hogshead and barrel Staves and Heading, by

James Harper,

On wharf north of Hunter's ship yard.

Who expects a quantity of

Tar and Pitch, and intends keeping regularly a supply of these articles.

February 2 d

CHRISTOPHER GIRD,

HAIR DRESSER,

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity for the very great patronage and protection he has received from them since his commencement in business in this town, now near fourteen years—He hopes from a steady attention and a desire to please to merit a continuance of their favors so long as they may think him worthy.

Feb 1 dtf

LANDING

From the Norfolk Packet and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle;

13 hhds. Retailing MOLASSES,
160 boxes Fresh Muscatel RAISINS.

January 6.

Public Sale.

AGREEABLE to the last Will and Testament of Col. Peter Wagener, deceased, will be sold, at the Town of Colchester, in Fairfax County, on Thursday, the 15th day of this month, all the residue of his estate, not included in the specific legacies; consisting of twenty-one likely Negroes, and Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Stock of every kind, and Farming Utensils. Among the Negroes are two good rough carpenters, cooks, and some excellent male and female house servants; among the number is a middle aged man, excelled by few as a waiter, having never been otherwise employed. The terms will be, for a part cash; and the remainder on a credit which will be made known on the day of sale. Any claims against the estate, or against the late Mrs. Sinah Wagener, his widow, approved by me previous to the day of sale, will be received in payment.

G. Deneale, Ext.

February 2. dts

ALEXANDRIA DAILY GAZETTE,
COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8,

A LETTER
ON THE
GENIUS & DISPOSITIONS
OF THE
FRENCH GOVERNMENT, *&c.*

[We present our readers with some extracts from a most enlightened and elegant Letter from an American, just returned from his travels, on the *Genius and dispositions of the French Government*; in the hope they will excite the curiosity of some of them to read the whole work; particularly those who still appear devoted to the plans of the tyrant, Napoleon. They will see on the one hand, notwithstanding her splendid victories, the depth of misery to which France, with her dependant kingdoms, is reduced; while England, on the other, who has cultivated commerce with encreasing ardor was never in a higher state of prosperity—never more able to continue the war with her deadly foe. As we appear to be on the brink of a war, most earnestly do we entreat a careful perusal of it, and above all a deep consideration of the consequences which must flow from a league with France—but we trust the salutary warning contained in it, will not fail having the desired effect on every well wisher to his country, and frustrate so fatal an event.]

After a short introduction, we have the following:

"If I had not known how few of the sound political tracts of Europe are in circulation here, and how little we are in the habit of reasoning from general views, I should have been surprised to find opinions in vogue, which have been long since abandoned even by that description of European politicians whose sympathies were once so powerfully attracted to the success of French policy both external and domestic. Were our own errors merely speculative, and not of essential importance to our vital interests, we might view them, if not with an eye of indifference, at least, without feelings of dismay; but, it is our misfortune that the character of our internal administration, of our moral habits and of our foreign relations,—that our laws and liberties depend, in a great degree, upon a proper understanding of the genius and dispositions of the French government. Our destinies appear to me no otherwise ambiguous, than as they rest upon the sentiments which I wish to see universally predominant, of cordial detestation for the profligacy, and of timely resistance to the machinations, of a power, which, circumscribed by no law, and checked by no scruple, meditates the subjugation of this, as well as of every other country.

"There are, I know, many among us, whose predilections for French alliance, no calculation of consequences may be effectual to subdue,—but I am well satisfied, that we have a great majority, who need but a just sense of the character and effects of French despotism, to be induced to unite in opposing whatever attempts may be made, either by treachery or violence, to yoke us to the car of the common enemy of mankind. The well-intentioned part of our citizens should be taught to understand, that it belongs to the nature, as it is the systematic plan, of the government of France, to grasp at universal dominion,—that the evils which this gigantic despotism entails upon France herself are no less galling, than those to which the conquered territories are subject, that every where the luxuries of the rich, and the necessaries of the poor are alike assailed,—that we not only share with the British in the hatred which is cherished against them by the Cabinet of St. Cloud, but are equally marked out for destruction. The details which I have to offer, will serve to establish these positions. I shall commence by an inquiry into the first."

The author then proceeds to give the details, from which we have made the following summary.

All writers previous to the French revolution, concur in respecting France as better fitted than any other power for the attainment of universal empire—her geographical position—the number, the compactness, and the martial character of her population—the ambitious projects and restless intrigues of her rulers—The correspondence between the foreign ministers of France & their court, & the domestic annals of that court towards the close of the last reign, are convincing proofs that the French politicians of the day were profoundly sensible of their advantages, & eagerly sought an opportunity of exerting them for the establishment of an unlimited control over the continent. The obstacles to the accomplishment of this end, may be discovered—in the civil institutions, in certain established habits, and in the limited forms of government of which France then partook with the rest of Europe. The balance of power which prevented the destruction of any one independent power by violent means, and exhibited, before the dismemberment of Poland, nineteen distinct powers of the most unequal strength, is to be ascribed, not to the moderation or to the jealousy of the four great rivals, but to what may be termed *an equilibrium of weakness in their military constitutions.*

Celebrated writers on political arithmetic have computed that no state can at one time maintain more than the one hundredth part of its military population in arms—This arose from various causes—1st. The necessity of proportioning the military force, not merely to the numerical population, but to that which remained after deduction in favor of the agriculture, the commerce, &c: 2d. The maxim universally adopted, that *money* constitutes the sinews of war, and consequently the extent of the l[illegible]duration of hostilities, [illegible] resources of the belligerent[illegible] idea of supporting armies upon the territories of an enemy appears never to have been entertained. Nations of husbandmen, of artificers and manufactures, were utterly incapable of pursuing a regular plan, or of furnishing the means for the attainment of universal empire. In conjunction with these causes the pursuits of commerce, conspired to keep the leading powers within their proper sphere, and to prevent the exertion of those means, by which France has since been enabled to shatter the strength and to crush the independence of the continent. This tragical catastrophe, of which half the evils have not as yet been disclosed, was retarded by the mode in which the French armies were recruited. The system of voluntary levies is wholly incompatible with a plan of boundless aggrandisement, and it was therefore general Jourdan exultingly declared to the convention, when they enacted the tyrannical law of the requisition—"that the moment they pronounced the compulsory levy *en masse* to be permanent, they decreed the power of the republic to be imperishable.

(To be continued.)

ANTHONY RHODES,
PRINCE-STREET,
HAS FOR SALE,

FACTORY COTTON Yarn of various numbers, for weaving and knitting, American Ginghams, Stripes, Chambrays,—Bedticking, Shirting, Sheeting and Diapers, also Cotton Threads of various colors, all at factory prices—Rhode-Island Cheese, Potatoes, Cyder and Apples, by the barrel, Beef and Herrings, per barrel, Mould & dip't Candles, per box, Sugar, per barrel, Curant Wine, per barrel, Cotton, per bale, coarse Cotton Handkerchiefs, per bale or piece—Also a number of Rhode-Island built Moses Boats—Mens and Womens Shoes, and Groceries as usual.

January 9. co

☞ **Printing in all its variety, neatly executed at this office.**

From the New York Evening Post.

GRAND FEDERAL MEETING.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Federal Republican Electors of the city and county of New York, convened at Mechanic Hall on Monday, the 15th of January, 1810, colonel *Nicholas Fish* was called to the chair, and *Edward Dunscomb* was appointed secretary, both of them old Revolutionary officers.

The meeting being opened, Mr. David B. Ogden rose and addressed them. He began by stating that the Federal Republicans of the city of Albany, convinced that the welfare and happiness of the good people of this state, are deeply concerned in a wise, discreet and liberal administration of their executive government, and knowing from recent experience, that an administration, founded on the basis, and acting under the influence of party spirit, is little capable of real public service, and naturally productive of great mischiefs, had assembled on the fifth of this month, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to be supported for the office of governor of this state, by the *Federal Republicans*, at the ensuing election. At that meeting, after due deliberation, it was resolved, that *Jonas Platt*, esq. of the county of Oneida, be supported as the federal republican candidate for governor: In the full assurance that the administration of general Platt, if elected, would be prudent and liberal, patriotic and truly republican, and would tend to restore harmony, banish the pernicious influence of faction, promote justice, raise the character of the state, and remedy the evils under which its citizens have so long suffered—this resolution has been communicated by our friends in Albany to the general committee of the federal republicans in this city, with an earnest desire that it would meet with the approbation of the federal republicans here. In consequence of this communication, our general committee had called the present meeting, in order that our fellow citizens might have an early opportunity of taking this nomination into consideration, and if they should think proper concur in it.

At the request of the general committee, Mr. Ogden said he had risen, to open this meeting, the purpose for which they have been assembled, and to submit to their consideration some resolutions upon the subject.

He did not intend, upon this occasion to dwell upon the great importance which it was to the dignity, the honor and the happiness of the state, that the office of governor should be filled by an intelligent, upright, independent and honest man, our experience for some years past, had made any observations upon that point unnecessary. We had seen party spirit triumphant among us—in its progress we had beheld private rights violated and trodden under foot, we had seen the war-worn veteran, yet carrying the scars received in our revolution, driven from the office which was the only reward his country had given him, to make way for young, ambitious, and unprincipled demagogues. We had seen men promoted to the first offices of the state, not because they had no more talent than was necessary to teach them what their leaders wanted, no more integrity than enough to stick to their party right or wrong, and independence just enough to make them the blind tools of the chief jugglers. There was scarce any man in the community, who had not seen and deplored these evils. Our only remedy for these was, an active, zealous and honest exercise of the right of suffrage—it was the people who raised the present men to power, and it is the people who must put them out of power. The people had been led to believe their present rulers to be the friends of freedom, and real republicans, and therefore they were put in office. The people had now found them disregarding the first principles of freedom, and pursuing a line of conduct, the tendency of which was to destroy our republic, and it was therefore that they must now be left out of office.—To a reform in the conduct of the state government, a change in the chief magistrate was, he said, essential; and of the necessity of such a reform no man could doubt. It therefore become the duty of true republicans of the state, of the federalists, to take early measures relative to the election of their governor. He confessed, therefore that he felt happy that so early a nomination of a candidate had taken place.—And the gentleman who had been selected, was a man beloved and respected in the part of the state where he resided; and his virtues and his talents, had rendered his name conspicuous, in every part of the state, they were [illegible] of essential servic[illegible] be elected. [illegible] of those who [illegible] ciple. He had [illegible] and was therefore [illegible] warmest support.

Having disposed of this subject, Mr. Ogden with great dignity and [illegible] warmth, proceeded nearly in the following animated language, which was interrupted by enthusiastic acclamations.

I ought perhaps to stop here. I have said all that is necessary as to the immediate object of this meeting. In prudence probably I should go no further; but there are times when the cold dictates of prudence would be disregarded; in times of great public calamity, when the commonwealth is in danger, to shrink from the discharge of ones duty from prudential motives is unworthy of a freeman. I feel myself surrounded by my friends, and by men, whom, however calumniated, I know to be friends to their country. To them therefore I will unbosom myself, upon a subject involving their dearest interest and the welfare and happiness of their country.

The United States are the only republic in the world. This fact, while it justly gives us reason to be proud and thankful, should at the same time awaken all our vigilance and anxiety.

In Europe, in that most civilized and powerful quarter of the globe there are no republics left. They have all long since fallen a prey to French violence—French perfidy. Let the people of the U. States seriously reflect upon this fact, and callous must be their feelings, if it does not awaken lest the same fate should befall us which has befallen them. Will our republic continue, or must it, like those of Europe, fall before the gigantic power of Napoleon? This is a question which must soon be decided. We have not much time for deliberation. People of America! rouse from your lethargy or you are lost—Awaken from your slumbers, and save your country! If you sleep on but a little longer you will awaken only to death.

The French republic began their revolution by declaring war against kings. They have ended it by waging war against the liberties of the world. The Romans were a nation of soldiers, and conquered the world. The French are a nation of soldiers, and never will be satisfied but with universal domination.

The nations on the continent of Europe have either surrendered to his arms, or under the name of allies, are subject to his will. Spain indeed is yet struggling for her liberties, but there is too much reason to fear that it is the last struggle of an expiring nation.

With the continent of Europe at his command, what is to prevent Napoleon from conquering the world? Will he be satisfied with what he has already conquered? Be not deceived. Alexander, after he had conquered the world, wept because there was no other world to conquer. Napoleon cannot stop if he would—he has large armies and they must be employed. Military achievements are the only road to honor in a military nation. His ambitious and aspiring officers will thirst for opportunities to signalize themselves, and will have war as long as there is an independent nation to make war upon. What then, I ask again, is to prevent Napoleon from conquering the world?

I answer, *England*. In giving this answer, I know I subject myself to be called a Tory. For fear of being so called, shall I not speak the truth? My countrymen, I disregard all that can be said about my being a Tory; and I despise and abhor the wretch who calls me so, for I am none.—Yet I speak boldly—if the people of the U. States will not hear the truth; if any scoundrel who can cry tory, can induce them to turn a deaf ear to it, then are we indeed lost. In my soul I believe that England alone stands between the world and universal domination; and believing so, I should despise myself if I feared to tell you so.

Give France the British navy, by which she could transport millions of soldiers into our defenceless country, could we successfully resist them. If we could, how much blood and how much treasure must we spend in our defence! Let every American seriously ask himself these questions.

Are the people of the United States ready to go war with England, and thus assist France in conquering her? Suppose we should be plunged into such a war; suppose we should be successful in it as the most sanguine of our advocates for war, could wish; suppose we conquer Canada, starve England, nay, suppose in the language of one of the enlightened majority in congress, we should render her downfal inevitable—what then?—Why we shall dig

[illegible] own grave, we shall have destroyed [illegible] should inevitably be[illegible].

[illegible] unsuccessful against England, [illegible] annihilate our commerce, [illegible] our seaport towns, and land thirty thousand men among our negroes in the south, might we not then be compelled to sue for peace? and could we in such an event expect a more *favorable* treaty than we could get now?

If we go to war with England, we must either be successful or unsuccessful. If successful we should be ruined, if unsuccessful, disgraced.

Why then do our rulers mean to force us into a war which must injure us materially, let its issue be what it may—let the advocates for war answer for themselves—they tell us "because the British minister has dared to insinuate that Robert Smith, our secretary of state, knew what he did not know, this insult, as it is called, is the *avowed* reason why Mr. Jackson has been dismissed—what resolutions have been passed by large majorities in congress, declaring in language the most indecorous and provoking to Great Britain, that the president shall be supported. It is for this that every thing has been done which our rulers think may induce Great Britain to make war upon us, which we shall be called on to shed our blood, to spend our treasure, to risk the existence of our nation! Are the people of the United States ready to enter into such a war for such a reason?

But we are told that we once fought England and were victorious. It is true; but we then fought for our liberties and our independence, not for a fancied insinuation against a secretary of state. It is true that we then conquered—at what expence of blood and treasure, let the soldiers of the revolution answer. Are we willing to be at the same expence in resenting a fancied insult to Mr. Robert Smith, that we were at in achieving our independence?

During our revolution we were animated and encouraged by the knowledge that if we conquered we were free and independent. In a contest then, we should fight with the conciousness that if we conquered our adversary, we should be slaves of his rival.

What then I may be asked, would I submit to any degradation, rather than go to war with England? No—rather than see my country degraded, I would risk her existence. For existence without honor and reputation, is a bauble unworthy the pursuit of a man or a nation.

If England in defiance of a solemn treaty should capture our ships pursuing a lawful commerce—if England should arbitrarily seize our vessels upon the high seas, and burn them without any compensation—if England should seize our citizens and send them captive into prison in the interior of the country—if England should sequester all the property of our citizens upon which she could lay her hands—if England should dare to inform our secretary of state that she wanted money and must have it, and thus endeavor to render us tributary to her—if England should tell us you shall not remain neutral, then sir, would my feelings get the better of me, and I would go to war with her instantly. And where is the independent American who would not willingly spend his last shilling, and his last drop of blood in such a war? But England has done none of these things—but *France* has; and yet we hear none of our good republicans saying a word against her. If a British minister dares to make an insinuation of an insult it is good cause of war, and no means are spared to excite the passions and inflame the prejudices of the people against her. If France violates her treaty, burns our vessels, seizes our citizens, demands our money, and insists upon our becoming a party in the war with her. This is submitted to without a murmur because it comes from France. Americans! Are you, or are you not independent? While you assume the bold front of a lion to one foreign nation, will you cringe like a spaniel to the other? While your administration are artfully turning your attention to England, will you suffer France to trample you under foot?

Mr. Ogden then stated that Washington had early declared it to be the interest of the United States, to be perfectly neutral in the war between France and England, and our present rulers, had professed to be neutral—have they been so? In 1806, France finding all her attempts to conquer England by invasion ridiculous, determines to destroy her commerce, and passes her Berlin decree, making our vessels bound to or coming from England or having British manufactures on board, good prize; this was in direct violation of her express treaty with us; and yet instead of resisting it, in 1807, our embargo law was passed, by which our own citizens were much injured, our own country distressed, to aid Napoleon in his war upon the commerce of England. This measure was then declared by the federalists to be, what is now unanimously admitted to have been destructive and destructive to ourselves alone; but for this we were applauded in France, and our rulers were satisfied; we suffered, and France thanked us for our sufferings in her cause—the moment however that Great Britain retaliated by her orders in council the administration were ready to take up against her. Nay, they did not even wait to hear that the orders had passed, but hurried through the embargo act in anticipation of the event.

Mr. O. said Mr. Jackson the British minister had been dismissed, and for what? For an insult which no man could point out and yet before the fact took place it is expressly stated in the papers printed in Paris, that he "Mr. Jackson had been dismissed at Washington." Still there were some who affected not yet to believe that the hand of Napoleon was in this thing.

As to Great Britain all our negociations with her, at least all such parts of them as could tend to irritate the people of the U. States against her, have been published.—But what do we know of the negociations with France? Nothing, but here and there an extract of a letter. We were told last summer that a negociation was going on between Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Hauterive, what has been done? We have not been informed, and why are the administration afraid to let the people know? The French papers state that an alliance is about to be made by the U. States with France and Russia. Mr. Adams has been sent to Russia; for what? Americans look to it. If your administration form an alliance with the northern powers, under whatever pretext, you are lost. If such an alliance be formed, call it commercial, or call it what you please, your administration will have effected one darling object of their heart—*A war with England would be inevitable.*

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

Senate of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 31.

Agreeably to notice, *Mr. Bayard* introduced a bill relative to the district court of the U. S. established in the territory of Orleans. Passed to a second reading.

The bill concerning commercial intercourse with Great Britain and France and their dependencies, was committed to a select committee composed of Messrs. Smith of Md. Crawford, Giles, Franklin, Hillhouse.

The several bills yesterday read a first time, were referred to committees.

Mr. German submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That provision be made by law for protecting and defending by convoy, the ships and vessels belonging to citizens of the U. S. loaded with articles of the growth, produce or manufactures of the U. States, or territories thereof, not contraband of war, bound to any foreign port or place to which the ships and vessels of the United States are not excluded by municipal regulations, and not being actually blockaded by an armed force.

Resolved, That the citizens of the U. States, who shall put their ships or vessels under protection of convoy, of an armed vessel or vessels as aforesaid, shall be permitted to arm in their defence.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill concerning a volunteer corps; but, on motion of Mr. *Bayard*, it was postponed for the purpose of taking into consideration the motion yesterday made by Mr. Pickering.

This motion was modified to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the Senate any information he possesses rendering it necessary or prudent on the part of the United States to augment its military force."

The question on this resolution was decided as follows:

YEAS, Messrs. [illegible] Good[illegible], Hillhouse, Horsey, Pickering, Reed—7.

NAYS, Messrs. Anderson, [illegible] Campbell, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Gregg, Lambert, Leib, Matthewson, Meigs, Parker, Pope, Robinson, Smith, (Md.) Smith, (N. Y.) Sumter, [illegible], Whitesides,—2[illegible].

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill concerning a volunteer corps, and, after discussion, adjourned without taking a question on it.

THURSDAY, *February* 1.

The Senate again took up the volunteer bill, and, after discussion, the Senate adjourned without taking any question on it.

FRIDAY, *February* 2.

Mr. Anderson presented a petition of a number of citizens of Washington county in the district of Columbia, praying the establishment of a penitentiary system, and also the presentment of the grand jury and the representation of the judges of the circuit court on the same subject. Referred to Messrs. Anderson, Matthewson and Crawford.

Mr. Anderson also presented the petition of Thomas Beall and others, and of William Marbury and others, praying that the 4th section of the act to incorporate the city of Washington, which exempts the city from taxation by the levy court of the county, be repealed—Referred to Messrs. Anderson, Condit and Gregg.

The Senate resumed as in committee of the whole, the bill to engage for a short period in the service of the United States a corps of volunteers.

After debate, on motion of *Mr. Giles*, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday next;

To which day the Senate adjourned.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *February* 6.
[CONCLUDED.]

[*Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.*]

The bill was reported to the house, and laid on the table.

The house, on motion of *Mr. Southard*, went into committee of the whole on the bill prescribing the mode of taking evidence in cases of contested elections of members of Congress. Mr PITKIN in the chair.

The committee went through the bill and reported it to the house with amendments—before any order was taken on the bill the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *February* 7.

Leave of absence was obtained for Mr. Talmadge and Mr. Nelson, for two weeks.

Mr. Johnson from the committee of claims reported a bill for the relief of Wm. Hazen.

Mr. Johnson also made several reports on private petitions.

Mr. Love after some prefatory remarks offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred Mr. Sheffey's resolutions.

"*Resolved*, That the United States by virtue of their sovereign authority, claim, and have a right to the batture, below high water mark, in front of the suburb of St. Mary's in the city of New Orleans."

Mr. Bassett reported a "bill in relation to the pensions and rations of the officers of the navy." Referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. *Tallmadge*, the house resolved itself into committee of the whole on the bill detaching one hundred thousand militia: *Mr. Bassett* in the chair. The committee rose and reported the bill.

On motion of Mr. *Newton*, the bill to prevent sea-letters being issued, except to certain vessels, was taken up. The question, shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?

Several amendments were offered by sundry gentlemen to limit a time for the operation of the bill. On an amendment to fix the time for the law to go into operation on the first of May, the question was ta-

[illegible]

Mr. Key, if he understood the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. [illegible]) this amendment would [illegible] states where one fifth of the [illegible] population are represented. [illegible] states unfortunately weak, would [illegible] more than the strongest [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] and *Mr.* [illegible] were against the amendment.

Mr. Tallmadge was also against the amendment.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

[illegible], 1810.

ORDERED, That the sum of [illegible] hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the relief of the poor of the town Alexandria, and that Alexander M'Kenzie, Aaron Hewes, John Sutton, Robert Anderson, William Rhodes, Wm. Newton, Thomas Sheeve, and John Cohagen, be a committee to distribute the same.

Extract from the minutes,

ADYM LYNN, C. C.

NOTICE.

The above named Committee of Council will meet at the Council Chamber on saturday the 10th inst. at ten o'clock, for the purpose of distributing relief agreeably to the order of Council.

☞ The committee will thankfully receive donations from those who are disposed to assist the poor of Alexandria, which may be delivered to *James Harris*, clerk of the market.

Alexandria Library Company.

The Members of the Alexandria LIBRARY COMPANY will please to take notice, that an election will be held at the Library, on Monday, 19th instant, between the hours of three and six, P. M. for a President and eleven Directors for the ensuing year.

James Kennedy, Jun.
Librarian.

February 6. eod & d of e

For Sale, or Exchange.

THE subscriber offers to sell or exchange for property in the town of Alexandria, 300 acres of Land upon the Great Kanhawa river in the state of Virginia. The land is situated immediately upon the banks of the river and nearly opposite the mouth of Pocotellico creek. It is all bottom, free from ponds, guts and slashes, and in point of situation as well as quality equal to any lands upon the said river. A more particular description will be given and the terms made known by application to the subscriber who will give an indisputable title.

John D. Simms.

January 23. 3taw3w

For Sale or Hire,

Two smart NEGRO BOYS—the eldest about eighteen, the youngest about twelve years of age—Enquire of the Printer.

January 16. [illegible]

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1809.

Ordered, that the executor of Wm. Fitzhugh of Chatham, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for eight weeks in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste,

Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. Fitzhugh, Esquire, of Chatham, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to Alexander Moore, Register of Wills of Alexandria, on or before the 23d day of June next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, 1809.

Robert Randolph,
Executor of Wm. Fitzhugh, of Chatham.

[illegible]

The following [illegible] *PROPERTY.*

A TRACT [illegible] LAND,

CONTAINING [illegible] or less, called and known [illegible] Buffaloe Marsh, lying within [illegible] miles of Winchester, in the county of Frederick [illegible] state of Virginia. On about 700 acres of this tract there are several very well improved farms tenanted for life or lives, the balance free of all incumbrance, including an excellent merchant mill built with stone, the whole yielding an annual rent of about 500 dollars. Much of this tract is very fertile, well watered, and all abundance of timber. It is generally rolling, but part of it is hilly and stoney, chiefly of lime stone. It will be laid off to suit purchasers.

Another tract, called Hollis's Marsh, lying in the county of Westmoreland containg about 2800 acres, bordering on the river Potomac, adjoining the Stratford estate, and the late residence of Richard Lee, esq. of Chantilly. On the estate are a number of farms and tenants at will. Part of this land is extremely fertile, and all of it as good as the lands generally are in that part of the country. The Marsh affords excellent range for stock, and is happily situated for fish and fowls of which that river abounds, and must be a desirable estate to any person who may choose to reside in that part of the country.—It will however be laid off to suit purchasers.

The above lands are held by deeds of purchase duly recorded in the general court,

Another tract containing 992 acres, lying in the county of Berkeley, adjoining the residence of Rawleigh Colsten, esq. of which about 660 acres is leased for the balance of the life of an aged man, the rest tenanted at will. This land is situate in what is called the big bend of Potomac, and borders on it. In point of fertility it is esteemed inferior to none in that part of the state and is held by deed from James Marshall, esq.

Seven other tracts containing 1000 acres each, adjoining each other in the county of Mason, within a few miles of the Ohio, between the two Kanhawa's on the waters of Sandy Creek, which runs through a considerable part of it. It adjoins the lands of general Washington, and the late Benjamin Harrison, jun. esq. A large portion of it is rich bottom and the upland of very good quality. It is held under the original patentee by deeds duly recorded in the general court.

Five full & complete Shares in the Dismal Swamp Company.

Upwards of 16,000 acres of Lands; being very old military rights, lying in the states of Ohio, Kentucky and the Indiana territory, chiefly patented in my own name and ready to be shewn.

A more particular description of the foregoing property may be seen by applying to Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Richmond, who is authorized to make contracts, or to myself in Alexandria. The titles are all undoubted and the terms proposed are, one fourth in cash at the time of conveyance, the balance in three instalments, the last two to be on interest from the date. Any species of the public stock end of the different Banks in the United States of Insurance Companies—of the Potomac Bridge and Turnpike Companies will be received in payment according to their fair value. Ground rents in the city of Richmond and town of Alexandria, or Houses and Lots, will likewise be received in payment according to such rates as may be agreed upon.

John Hopkins.

July 27. 2aw6m

Just Received

And for sale by James Kennedy, sen. Bookseller, King-street,

Gentlemen and Lady's Pocket Almanacs, in plain and Morocco bindings, for the year 1810.

AND

Johnson's Virginia and Farmer's Almanacs for do. containing a variety of useful and entertaining matter—by the dozen or otherwise.

ALSO,

Dr. Hooper's Physicians Vademecum—just published—a very useful Manual for young gentlemen of the faculty. Price 112 cents.

Dr. Rees's Medical Guide.

Pennington's Memoirs of Mrs. Eliza Carter.

Blair's Lectures on Rhetorick and the Belles Lettres.

Adams's Roman Antiquities.

Complete Farrier (new edition.)

Misses' Magazine—2 vols.

Porteu's Lectures on St. Matthew.

Dr. Newcome's Harmony of the Evangelists.

Mrs. West's Letters to a Young Man.

Cowper's Poems and Task—seperate, elegant miniature editions.

Mediator's Kingdom, not of this World. 37 and [illegible] cents.

December 7, [illegible]

GRAND LOTTERY,

Three Prizes of 25,000 Dolls. each.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,

Union College Lottery, No. I.

MANAGERS.

William W. Gilbert, Benjamin Dewitt, George Merchant, Isaac Dennison, AND Stephen Thorne.

SCHEME.

3	Prizes of	$25,000 is	$75,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
4	250 Tickets each,	7,000	7,000
2		2,000	4,000
5		1,000	5,000
28		500	14,000
30		200	6,000
50		100	5,000
100		50	5,000
200		20	4,000
10,500		10	105,000
10,924	Prizes,		245,000
24,076	Blanks,		
35,000	Tickets, at 7 dollars, is		245,000

Less than 2 1-4 blanks to a prize; subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing.

OF THE ANNEXED PRIZES.

1st drawn No.	10th day of drawing, entitled to $1,000.
1st do.	15th do: 250 Tickets from No. 1 to No. 250, inclusive.*
1st do.	20th do. 250 do. from No. 251 to 500, inclusive.
1st do.	25th do. 250 do. from No. 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive
1st do	30th do. 250 do. from No. 22,251 to 22,500, inclusive,
1st do.	35th do. Cash, 25,000 dolls.
1st do.	40th do. 1000
1st do.	45th do. 25,000

First 4000 Blanks drawn to be entitled to a Ten Dollar prize each.

☞ The drawing will commence in the City of New York on the third Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day (except the last day, when there will remain 800 to be drawn) until finished.

TICKETS for sale by R. GRAY, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, where all tickets sold by him may be examined, and information obtained respecting the Lottery during the drawing, free of expence Prizes in the Baltimore College Lottery will be taken at their full value for Tickets in this Lottery, and the difference paid in cash. Cash will also be advanced for prizes as soon as drawn, at a moderate discount.

Present price of tickets eight dollars.

January 1.

* Should the first number, on the 15th day of drawing, be either of the numbers from 1 to 250, inclusive, then, in that case, the next drawn number (not one of those numbers) shall draw, and be entitled to the 250 tickets, with the prizes and blanks that may be drawn to them previous to the 15th day of drawing; and in the like manner with tickets for the 20th, 25th, and 30th days of drawing; so that a person with one ticket may draw One Thousand Tickets! Question—How? Answer—Suppose No. 11,175, is the property of *A*, the first drawn number on the 15th day of drawing, which wil entitle *A* to the numbers from 1 to 250; and the first drawn number on the 20th day of drawing, may be No 175, which will entitle him to the numbers from 251 to 500 The first drawn number, on the 25th day, may be No. 375, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22,001 to 22,250, inclusive; and the first drawn number, on the 30th day of drawing, may be one of the 750 tickets already drawn, which will entitle him to the numbers from 22.250 to 22,500—Yes, sir, and the thousand tickets may draw One Hundred Thousand Dollars!

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1809.

Ordered, that the executor of Wm. Fitzhugh of Chatham, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for eight weeks in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste,

Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Conrt of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. Fitzhugh, Esquire, of Chatham, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to Alexander Moore, Register of Wills of Alexandria, on or before the 23d day of June next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, 1809.

Robert Randolph,

Executor of Wm. Fitzhugh, of Chatham.

To be Rented for a term of years.

THAT valuable tract of Land, called *Preston*, situate on the Washington and Alexandria turnpike road, at the junction of four mile creek and Potomac river, and distant two miles from Alexandria, three from Washington and five from George Town.—There are upon the premises a two story dwelling house, containing six rooms and a passage, with a kitchen, carriage house, stables, &c. a large, handsome and highly manured garden, of at least ten acres, in a high state of cultivation, and lately laid off by an experienced gardener, an orchard containing several hundred pear, plumb, cherry and damson trees, with English walnut, quince and mulberry trees, and also upwards of six hundred apple trees, and two or three hundred peach trees, selected with care from the best nurseries, and all in full bearing. The annual average product of the apple orchard alone is estimated at 400 barrels. This tract contains about 100 acres of land, a considerable part whereof has been manured and sown with clover seed The shores afford fish and wild fowl, and one or two good fishing landings. The situation is healthy, elevated and pleasant, in full view of three towns, and is well calculated for a place of public entertainment. Immediate possession may be had and the terms will be made known upon application to

Frances Alexander.

January 23. eotf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Friday the 12th inst. a Negro Man slave named *BILL*—he calls himself *Bill Payne*, belonging to the subscriber, living in Charles county, state of Maryland. The said slave is a house servant, waits and drives a carriage very well; he is 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, small face, handsome lively eyes, is very fond of strong liquor, plays on the fiddle—had on and took with him one suit of blue nankeens, a dark cloth coat and overalls, two jackets of Bennett's cord, two India cotton shirts, one with ruffles, one pair of good boots, one hat half worn, and sundry other wearing apparel, not sufficiently known to be well described. The said slave took a fiddle with him, and it is expected that he intends to go to Frederick Town (Maryland). The above reward will be paid for securing the said slave in any public jail, and reasonable charges if brought to me in Charles county.

Priscilla H. Courts.

January 23 (Feb. 1.) eo3w

505 Acres of Land for Sale.

I WISH TO SELL the above quantity of LAND, situated near the road leading from Georgetown to Alexandria, and about an equal distance from each town.

This property is fully one half covered with wood, which will render it an advisable purchase, on the terms that I will sell it.

George H. Terrett, Esq will shew the land to any gentleman who [illegible] to see it, and will give the necessarywi information.

George H. Chapman.

December 16. 2at

STRONG BEER FOR SALE.

A few barrels of the firstquality, made by J. Leonard, Baltimore, of which I shall have a regular supply during the season, price six dollars, barrels returnable.

JEROME PLUMMER.

January 8 3awtf

For Sale, or Exchange.

THE subscriber offers to sell or exchange for property in the town of Alexandria, 800 acres of Land upon the Great Kanhawa river. in the state of Virginia. The land is situated immediately upon the banks of the river and nearly opposite the mouth of Pocotollico creek. It is all bottom, free from ponds, guts and slashes, and in point of situation as well as quality equal to any lands upon the said river. A more particular description will be given and the terms made known by application to the subscriberwho will give an indisputable title.

John D. Simms.

January 23. 3taw3w

New Tooth Extractor.

THE subscriber has effected an improvement in the instrument for extracting teeth, by which that operation is rendered considerably less painful, and more safe, than by the common method, and applies in all cases.

During some months use of this instrument, (the only one except Bruff's Patent, where that will apply) the jaw has in no instance been injured, nor the gum torn (or lacerated.)

Persons who chuse it, attended at their homes as usual. Apply lower end of Prince-street to

Ch: Douglas.

Intending to apply for a patent, it cannot be seen for examination at present.

December 28. eo3m

For Sale or Hire,

Two smart NEGRO BOYS—the eldest about eighteen, the youngest about twelve years of age—Enquire of the Printer.

January 16. [illegible]

For [illegible]

A Bake-house [illegible]

THAT [illegible] situate at the [illegible] streets, at present [illegible] Jamieson. Possession [illegible] the first day of January next.

John Dundas.

November 17. d1w&eotf

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,

Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

New Publications,

Just received and for sale by

James Kennedy, Sen'r.

Bookseller, King-street.

William Tell, or Switzerland Delivered, an historical novel, by the celebrated Florian,

The Life of Petrarch, by Mrs. Dobson, 2 v.

The Yankey in London,

Berthollet's Researches into the laws of Chimical Affinity,

The London Dissector, or system of dissection practised in the Hospitals and Lecture Rooms of the metropolis, explained by the clearest rules for students.

Feb. 3. eod2w.

Public Sale.

At one o'clock, P. M. on SATURDAY the 10th day of February next, the subscriber will offer for sale, at the coffee house,

A Lot of Ground on the north side of King street, between Fairfax & Water streets extending in front on King street 34 feet 4 inches, in depth 90 feet, bounded on the north by Ramsay's alley.

The sale will be made under a deed of trust to the subscriber, and an indisputable title conveyed to the purchaser. A credit of three, six, and 9 months will be allowed on good negotiable notes with an approved endorser. A lien on the property will be retained until payment.

R. I. Taylor.

January 18. 2awts

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1810.

THE stockholders in this institution are hereby notified that the directors have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent on that part of the capital stock now paid, for the last six months—which will be ready to be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives in ten days from this date.

By order,

J. B. Nickolls, *Sec'y.*

January 4. eo

The Subscriber

Has received the following articles:

New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars of the first quality

Mississippi Cotton of the first quality

Cogniac Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin

London Particular Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon } WINES

Superior Claret in cases

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin. Souchong, & Bohea } TEAS.

Best Green Coffee in bags and barrels

Gunpowder

P. B. Patent Shot, from B. B. to No. 9

Mould Shot, B. L. and S. S. G.

Salt Petre, double refined

Spanish Flotant Indigo

Copperas of the 1st quality

Fresh Nutmegs

Pimento and black Pepper,

Demijohns,

With a general assortment of GROCERIES, and as usual, old Jamaica Spirits, Peach Brandy, and old Port wine in bottles.

The above articles will be sold very low by he wholesale or retail.

TO RENT,

A convenient and well finished BRICK HOUSE, at the upper end of King street.

James Sanderson.

Nov 3 [illegible]

For Sale or Lease.

I wish to sell, or lease on ground rent for ever, a Lot of Ground on the south side of Prince street, between Alfred and Patrick streets.

R. Moss.

January [illegible] [illegible]

VOL [illegible]

Malaga [illegible]

Muscat [illegible]

in boxes.

36 bag[illegible]

April 19, [illegible]

Charles S[illegible]

HAVING [illegible] ROPE [illegible]

A Discou[illegible]

THE DISA[illegible]